

ForUm

Southeast Asian–German Network for Urban Futures

* Cambodia * Indonesia * Malaysia * Philippines * Thailand * Viet Nam * Germany



ForUm conducts its 6th Summer School in Hanoi, Viet Nam last December 2008

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Editorial

Urban coherence and social cohesion: People, above all

In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet utters:

"What's in a name?

That which we call a rose,

By any other name would smell as sweet."

I thought the same thing of Hanoi..., Bangkok, Chiang Mai...Siem Reap, Phnom Penh...Manila, Cagayan de Oro...Yogyakarta...Cologne...all the cities where ForUm trodded...

What's in a city?

That where everybody is going,
By any other look would appear
endlessly varied...

...old yet new,
young but old,
postmodern but traditional,
unique but common,
fancy but real,
rich but poor,
teeming but deficient,
degraded but ennobling,
state-of-the-art but outdated,
expensive but cheap,
thriving but dying,
inspiring but frustrating,
warm but indifferent,
spacious yet congested,
international but local,
formal but informal,
cohesive but competitive,
coherent but segregated, etc...

Individually, all the cities which played host to Forum's summer schools have all been a one and only experience. They contributed significantly to the enrichment of our

knowledge and each one left a lingering imprint.



Many things have gone great and awry in those cities. The impacts have been the result of the individual and collective efforts of the people, or the lack of it. The intensity of our exposure would be hard to match.

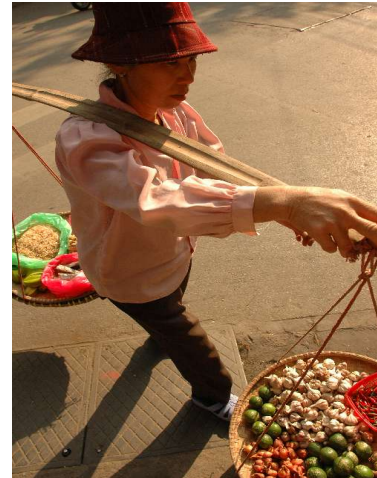
For 2008's theme on urban coherence, the Hanoi summer school brought up one point: spatial relations reflect social relations and vice versa (but not all the time). Hanoi's Westside development showcases spatial coherence, but social cohesion is not automatic. This was not a major issue in Viet Nam, may be not yet. But in the ancient quarters, one could sense that there is more social cohesion there. As urban coherence processes are newly taking root in Hanoi, expected effects, outcomes and impacts may bring unexpected effects, outcomes and impacts, too. Social cohesion may be relegated to the background. Is there a formula that can guarantee social cohesion when there is urban coherence?

Indeed social change is needed. Social cohesion is more difficult to

achieve. Do we need to pit this with each other? Should the other be prioritised over the other one? The economic factor surely exerts an influence in achieving cohesion because how material needs are met will determine how people assess themselves as better off or worse off compared to others. Widening disparities may not be conducive for sowing the seeds of social cohesion. Whatever the argument may be, one thing is for sure, people, above all, are important. As Shakespeare, in his play, *Coriolanus*, exclaims: "What is the city but the people?"

This 8th issue of ForUm's newsletter features the highlights of the recently- concluded summer school in Viet Nam on urban coherence and social cohesion, the role of civil society in urban development as the key focus for 2009 (article by Prof. Kraas), latest publication by ADB on civil society organizations (summary of a 2007 publication), participants' views on mutual benefits from participation in the network, and lists of references on urbanization.

Imelda



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL ON URBAN COHERENCE PART II, HANOI, VIETNAM, 10-20 December 2008

Programme

Southeast Asian – German Conference 2008
ForUm – Network for Urban futures in Southeast Asia
Urban and Peri-Urban Developments – Structures, Processes and Solutions
URBAN COHERENCE II
Hanoi, Vietnam, 10 – 20 December 2008

1	Wednesday 10/12/2008	Arrival of participants Registration	Lucky I and Lucky II Hotel, Hanoi
2	Thursday 11/12/2008	Asian – European Cooperation Programmes Coherence in Education, Economy and Environment - Current Urban Developments in Vietnam I 8:30 Cooperation in Education, Capacity Building and Cultural Exchange in Vietnam Ms. Carmen Scher, Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Vietnam: Exchange and Education Programmes 10:00 <i>Coffee Break</i> Ms. Konstanze Lang, Senior Project Manager Alumni Media, Capacity Building International (InWEnt) Vietnam: Alumni Portal Germany 12:00 <i>Lunch Break</i> 14:00 Cooperation in Research, Education and Capacity Building Mr. Rene Heinrich, German Development Service (DED) Vietnam: Wastewater and Solid Waste Management in Provincial Centers – A German-Vietnamese cooperation programme with GTZ, DED, KfW and InWEnt	Vietnamese German Centre, VDZ Hanoi
3	Friday 12/12/2008	Official Welcome and Salutations Coherence in Education, Economy and Environment - Current Urban Developments in Vietnam II City Excursion I 8:30 Welcome and Salutation Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Nam, Rector of National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam Dr. Harald Leisch, First Secretary - Scientific Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hanoi, Vietnam Prof. The Chinh, Faculty of Urban-Environment, Natural Resource Economics and Management, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, ForUm Network, Faculty of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany 9:15 <i>Coffee Break</i> 9:45 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Development in Hanoi Prof. The Chinh, Faculty of Urban-Environment, Natural Resource economics and Management, NE-University Hanoi, Vietnam: Hanoi opens to the West Prof. Dr. Le Thu Hoa and Ms. Vu Thi Hoai Thu, Faculty of Urban and Environment, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam, Vietnam: Industrial Zones Development and Employment Dr. Hoang Nguyen Kim, Department of Urban Economics and Management, National Economics University Hanoi, Vietnam: The Spatial-Functional Model of Hanoi Dr. Nguyen Quang, UN-Habitat Office in Vietnam: Urban Development of Vietnam 12:00 <i>Lunch Break</i> 14:00 City Excursion I Vietnamese-German Agency "HanoiKultour": Old Quarter of Hanoi 19:00 Welcome Dinner	National Economics University (NEU)

4	Saturday 13/12/2008	ForUm Network - Presentations and Discussions	National Economics University (NEU)
		Urban Coherence in Asia I	
		<p>9:00 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges of Urban Development in Vietnam</p> <p>Mr. Ta Quynh Hoa, Faculty of Architecture & Planning Hanoi, University of Civil Engineering Hanoi, Vietnam: Challenges in Urban Planning for new expanded Hanoi</p> <p>Renato Shordon, CB Richard Ellis Hanoi, Vietnam: Hanoi Development and Challenges</p> <p>10:00 Coffee Break</p> <p>Dr. Nguyen Tung Phong, Centre for Training and International Cooperation, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources, Hanoi: Challenges of Water Management and Urban Flooding in Hanoi</p> <p>Ms. Do Thi Chinh, Southern Institute of Water Resources Research, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam: Challenges of Urban Flooding in Ho Chi Minh City</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Trung Dung, Department of Economics & Management of Natural Resources, Water Ressource University, Hanoi, Vietnam: Present situation of urban drainage - A big challenge for urban wastewater management in Vietnam</p> <p>12:00 Lunch Break</p> <p>13:30 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges of Urban Coherence in the Philippines</p> <p>Dr. Anselmo Mercado, SEARSOLIN, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines: Social Coherence Shaping-up: A Citizens' Move to Cooperative-ize a City's Water Utility Services</p> <p>Ms. Roquesa Raquel D. Eduave, City Government Cagayan de Oro, Philippines: Urban Greening and Social Cohesion – Tree Growing Project in Cagayan De Oro City</p> <p>14:30 Coffee Break</p> <p>Dr. Noel Cornel Alegre, Institute for Development Studies(CUREXO-IDS), Capitol University Research & Extension Office, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines: Urban Coherence and the Role of Higher Educational Institutions on Recrafting of Cagayan de Oro Development Agenda</p> <p>Ms. Imelda Baleta, ADB Manila, Philippines: Nurturing Social Coherence through the Bayanihan Banking Program (BBP) of Pasay City, Philippines</p>	
5	Sunday 14/12/2008	ForUm Network - Presentations and Discussions	National Economics University (NEU)
		Urban Coherence in Asia II	
		<p>8:30 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges of Urban Coherence in Indonesia</p> <p>Dr. Eni Harmayani, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Improving Urban Food Quality and Safety: Case Study of Mobile Food Stalls in Yogyakarta City</p> <p>Mr. Harsoyo Oedijono, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia : Rural-Urban-Cohesion through Community Participation in Composting Organic Waste</p> <p>Mr. Raditya Jati, Yayasan NGO Yogyakarta, Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Cohesions and Participations of the Stakeholders in Decision Making and Planning in ICZM for Coastal Cities</p> <p>10:30 Coffee Break</p> <p>Dr. Hartono, Geographical Society Indonesia and Dr. Harmayani, Centre for Urban and Peri-Urban Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia : Coherence in Education for a better Urban Management</p> <p>11:30 Lunch Break</p> <p>Recreation time</p>	
6	Monday 15/12/2008	ForUm Network - Presentations and Discussions	Vietnamese-German Centre (VDZ)
		City Excursion II	Hanoi City
		<p>8:30 Prof. Dr. Hans Gebhardt, Department of Geography, University of Heidelberg, Germany: Urban Governance and the lost of Urban Coherence</p> <p>Dr. Michael Waibel, Department of Economic Geography, University of Hamburg, Germany: Governance in Transition: Comparative Urban Development of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City</p> <p>8:30 City Excursion II</p> <p>New Urban Developments in Hanoi</p>	

7	Tuesday 16/12/2008	Presentations and Discussions III Urban Coherence in Asia III 8:30 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges of Urban Coherence in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand Dr. Chaiyan Rajchagool, Department of History, University of Chiang Mai, Thailand: The Problems of Urban Coherence in Hybrid Modernized Traditional Cities Dr. Daranee Bunchorntavakul, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand: Rural-Urban Linkages generated by Economic Activities in Bangkok Mega-Urban Region of Thailand 10:00 Coffee Break Ms. Lee Mei Ming, Department of Architecture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Urban Coherence in the Physical Realm – Complexity and Contrasts in the Planning of Cities Mr. Tan Thean Siew, Town Planning Penang, Malaysia: Planning for Urban Coherence in Malaysia Prof. Lee Boon Thong and Ms. Shariffah Bahyah Bte Syed Ahmad, Nilai University College, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Social Cohesion and Urban Coherence in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur: A Tale of two Cities 12:00 Lunch Break 14:00 Presentations and Discussions: Challenges of Urban Coherence in Malaysia Ms. Saykham Thammanosouth, Cooperation and Training Division, Ministry for Public Works and Transport, Vientiane, Lao PDR: Vientiane - Coherence for a Greening City Mr. Walter Koditek and Mr. Sangvasak Som, City Planning Unit, Battambang, Cambodia : Urban Planning As a Pilot Project for Decentralization in Battambang District, Cambodia 15:30 Coffee Break Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Department of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany: Urban Coherence and Social Cohesion in Southeast Asia	National Economics University (NEU)
8	Wednesday 17/12/2008	Work Groups on Future Cooperation Tasks and Planning for Future Activities Project Proposals Groups of Interest Newsletter Schedule Country Coordinators Internships, Guest Lecturers and Excursions	Vietnamese German Centre, VDZ Hanoi
9	Thursday 18/12/2008	Plenary Discussion and Concrete Planning of Future Activities	Vietnamese German Centre, VDZ Hanoi
10	Friday 19/12/2008	Evaluation Farewell	Vietnamese German Centre, VDZ Hanoi
11	Saturday 20/12/2008	Departure	

Location:

National Economics University (NEU): 207 Giai Phong Road, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi, Vietnam

Vietnamese German Centre (VDZ): 1 Dai Co Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam

The program informally kicked off with a presentation on exchange and education programs of the DAAD by Ms. Carmen Scher, including the Alumni Portal Germany by Ms. Konstanze Lang. It was pointed out that ForUm could not be found in the DAAD alumni website. Ms. Lang remarked that there should be no problem in including ForUm in the website and that ForUm may need to submit an article to be included.

The opening presentation on urbanization challenges was on wastewater and solid waste management in provincial centers in Viet Nam, an example of a German-Vietnamese cooperation program with GTZ, DED, kFw and Inwent. Later, the participants became aware that wastewater management is a major problem in Hanoi. Sewerage system works on the streets of Hanoi were ongoing at the time of the summer school.

After the formal opening on the second day, the presentations comprised a menu on Viet Nam's transition from a central planning economy to a market planning system (called *doi moi*) with attendant big challenges and opportunities.

A guided tour of the old quarters of Hanoi presented the first organized walk-through of the participants into the history and modernization of Hanoi, an interesting blending of the old and new. The participants saw the hands of revitalization, marketization, touristification, etc. of the ancient quarters of Hanoi. Noted characteristics of Hanoi were the old herbal and medicinal shops vis-à-vis the new drugstores or pharmacies (the participants enjoyed the exotic Goji Berries, cinnamon and other special Vietnamese elements introduced there), the oldest soup kitchen, the gourmet coffee shop, the original fruit shake shop, candy shops (for temple offerings), new bars and travel agency shops, new milk shops, the old houses along Hanoi's silk road, art galleries, the authentic art shop in Hanoi, old temples (the participants learned the differences between a temple and a church), new facades of old houses, the old



public address system, city folks playing board games, the traditional long-pipe cigar, the dark and very narrow passageways in between and into inner old houses and popular restaurants.



The Vietnamese presentations were followed by the Philippine group presentations which touched on elements of social cohesion, as it was more correctly defined later on, and civil society. The Indonesian group presentations also dealt with elements of social cohesion.



The Hanoi summer school was fortunate to have the attendance and participation of Prof. Gebhardt, Prof. Kraas's colleague from the Department of Geography, University of Heidelberg, Germany, who also sits in the screening committee of the DAAD. Prof. Gebhardt's lecture centered on urban governance and the loss of urban coherence.



He mentioned models of postmodern city of the 21st century, strong "americanization" of the urban landscape, the dual and quartered

city, and elements of connection and cohesion. His key message was that we need a paradigm shift, as to what cities we want: competitive cities versus socially coherent cities.



As is the normal approach adopted in the summer schools, presentations and plenaries are interspersed with field visits. The tour of the ancient quarters was paralleled with an excursion to the new quarters, site of the state-of-the-art urban developments in Hanoi. The new CBD, the "Westside" is located to the west of Hanoi and the whole group enjoyed an impressive aerial view of the new CBD atop the office building of Viglacera, Viet Nam's national public works agency.

The pictures shown here give an idea of the remarkable spatial coherence of the Westside CBD, though not yet completely developed and occupied.



Another landmark visited was CIPUTRA Hanoi, the international city – a gated community. CIPUTRA is described by real estate

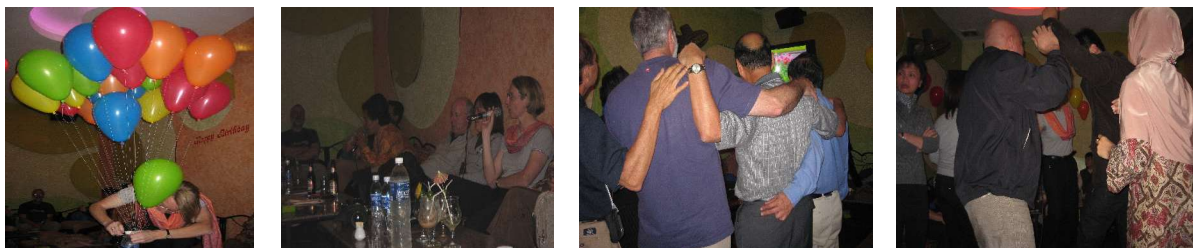
developers as a world class city. To the Europeans, according to Prof. Gebhardt, it is a ghetto.





The last batch of presentations came from Thailand (urban coherence out of traffic jams, and economic linkages), Malaysia (urban coherence, urban planning, Tale of Two Cities-social cohesion in the case of Kuala Lumpur and Singapore [depending on whose ethnic perspective was being projected]), Laos and Cambodia (urban planning). From these and the earlier presentations, Prof. Kraas's concluding lecture summed up the summer school's discussions and learnings on urban coherence and social cohesion in Southeast Asia. Urban coherence refers more to the physical aspect while coherence in the social aspect is social cohesion. Her presentation focused on paradigm shifts and concepts in urban/spatial coherence and social cohesion. Her main points included: we should change to think in terms of spatial coherence and social cohesion. Spatial coherence does not necessarily interrelate with social cohesion.

The program also included planning for future network activities in terms of project proposals by country, groups of interest (updating of the list prepared in Chiang Mai on February 28, 2008), newsletter schedule, updating of the respective country homepage by country coordinators, and guest lecturing/internships.



Not to be discounted, the group enjoyed socials night at Family Video Café. All participants, especially the Club 50s and the younger clubs, shared fun and clean jokes, singing, dancing and laughing.

Lodging and Accommodation

All the twenty foreign participants were booked at Lucky Star Hotel in Hanoi, Viet Nam for the 11-day summer school on urban



coherence - the 2nd and concluding part of the 2008 theme series.

The participants were divided into two groups: one staying at Lucky Star I Hotel with no elevator, and the other in Lucky Star II, with elevator. All booked rooms had windows. Both hotels were located in Hanoi's old quarter, the centuries-old city center. Food at the hotel was good and was savored to the heart's content. Likewise, food during the seminar and dinner, where provided, was healthy and good, with lots of fruits, and in no instance was wanting.



The participants, especially the first-timers in Viet Nam, enjoyed the local specialty - Phoa noodles, which came in authentic, large servings, each serving offering a complete, filling meal.



Venue of the Summer School and Transport

The summer school took place at the Vietnamese-German Center of the National Economics University (NEU), Hanoi, Viet Nam and was coordinated by Dr. Hoa Le Thu, Dean of the Faculty of Urban and Environment, NEU, with guidance from Ms. Christine Knie, ForUm coordinator, and supervision from Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, head of ForUm, Department of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany. The participants were brought to and from NEU through a rented van. At times when the van was not booked, new taxis were very accessible, affordable and reliable. One good thing with the taxis in Hanoi was that the drivers issued receipts.

PARTICIPANTS

ForUm Summer School Hanoi 2008

Dr. Le Thu Hoa
Univ. of Economics



Vietnam

Mr. Dinh Duc Truong
Univ. of Economics



Vietnam

Dr. Nguyen Kim Hoang
Uni. Of Economics, Hanoi



Vietnam

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Nam Univ.
of Economics, Hanoi



Vietnam

Ms. Ta Quynh Hoa
Univ. of Architecture, Hanoi



Vietnam

Ms. Do Thi Chinh
Inst. for Water Research



HCM City, Vietnam

Dr. Chaiyan Rajagool
University of Chiang Mai



Thailand

Dr. Daranee Bunchorntavakul
Chulalongkorn University



Thailand

Mr. Sangvasak Som
City Planning, Battambang



Cambodia

Mr. Walter Koditek
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<p>Ms. Saykham Thammanouth City Gov. Vientiane</p>  <p>Lao PDR</p>	<p>Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas University of Cologne</p>  <p>Germany</p>	<p>Ms. Christine Knie University of Cologne</p>  <p>Germany</p>	<p>Prof. Dr. Hans Gebhardt University of Heidelberg</p>  <p>Germany</p>

PARTICIPANTS' IMPRESSIONS: MUTUAL BENEFITS OUT OF THE SUMMER SCCHOOL PROGRAMME

Mr. Hartono
Faculty of Geography,
Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta/Indonesia

In the substances of presentation, I found that it has an increasing materials quality of urbanization discussed, especially in urban theory and paradigm. We have more clear perception about urban coherence, social cohesion, and also disaster mitigations in the city, beside the common phenomena found in a city (traffic jam, social struggling against unequal economics and justice, for protecting local wisdoms). Subjects discussed covered many aspect in urban management. We are lacking on political background in policy discussion and land status. The first time in summer school agenda, for me, we have already discussed about ethnic segregation, a crucial and delicate subject to be argued. The subject can be a provocative stimulating for the fraternity, in a low democratic comprehension society. The problem still exists, whenever the quality of life increases (Kuala Lumpur, also in Indonesia...?). Research about relation between educational level with ethnic segregation is good to be carried out. Some example on urban planning have well presented, e.g., Battambang, Cambodia, Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines, Cilacap-Semarang, Indonesia. By and large, the urbanization discussion in Hanoi is good, I get a lot of benefit in scientific aspects.

Ms. Lee Mei Ming
Department of Architecture
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur/ Malaysia

To me, the ForUm network is a platform – a voice on urbanism in SEAsia. It gathers interests groups together to share (common) experiences in their home country and with this exchange, each can go back with a wider perspective of the challenges and solutions to urban issues, e.g., Hanoi CBD & Putrajaya, old quarters and old res city.

The second benefit is that it leads to future collaborations amongst SEA academicians and many off-shoot programmes can be generated from this platform (e.g., research on informal sectors).

Thirdly it unites SEA countries as greater understanding of each other breaks barriers formed by limited knowledge. We are able to see the city from a deeper perspective/view compared to the “tourist” perspective – greater understanding of each city as we travel through – Hanoi, Phnom Penh.

Many thanks to Prof. Kraas & Christine for this great endeavour & Prof. Dr. Lee to introduce me to this forum. It has been an eye opening experience for me each time.

Ms. Imelda Baleta
Sustainable Development Department (RSDD)
Asian Development Bank (ADB) Manila/Philippines

The organization of the summer school gets better and better as time goes on.

ForUm benefits me professionally and personally. Professionally, ForUm facilitates deeper knowledge about urbanization theoretically and practically. Through ForUm I gained firsthand experience/exposure to aspects/facets of urbanization in different Southeast Asian cities. The network has allowed me to see and learn something unique in the cities – processes of change in spatial, economic and social dimensions get more and more distinguished as ForUm moves from one summer school to another.

ForUm serves as a dynamic venue for continuing education with both theory and field work (up to analysis level only – implementation depends when one goes home to one's country) in a compressed and short-course way; it is different when it is just from textbooks or from the classroom.

Participation in the ForUm is an asset – it is one of the regular/annual updates for my CV.

It also sows the seeds for networking by providing direct and indirect contact and information about various organizations and agencies from the academe, government, business/private sector, and NGO sector.

Personally, ForUm has enabled me to gain and renew friendships – both strong and light ones. I feel how similar and different I am/we are to my/our brothers and sisters in Southeast Asia – and to our German mentors and colleagues. In the same way, I sense how different and similar our cities are, as spatial relations reflect social relations or vice versa. I feel that I understand and respect them more.

And how does ForUm benefit from me? Besides giving a little sunshine, commitment, passion and actions can bring the message.

Ms. Roquesa R. Eduave
City Environmental and Natural Resource Office,
Cagayan de Oro/Philippines

Coming from the local government unit,
(1) It opens a new dimension, a different horizon wherein urban planning and other activities related to the development of mega cities in Southeast Asia are being discussed using a participatory process.

(2) Gives the opportunity to get connections and information which are relevant to the issues on urban development as well as personal academic upgrading thru scholarships, workshops and trainings.

(3) Opportunity to travel outside my own country, to have a first-hand experience with other cultures; and how they became urbanized and get new and fresh ideas, best practices that could be replicated to my country.

(4) Avenue to share experiences and learn things related to urban planning and development.

Assoc. Prof. Daranee Bunchorntavakul, Ph. D.
Department of Urban & Regional Planning
Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok/ Thailand

What impressed me most in the Summer School is the spirit and the approach of the coordinators (Prof. Kraas and Christine Knie). Their “never give up” spirit makes this cross-cultural program running towards the success, although this type of project is rather difficult to manage. In addition, their approach or the way they treat the participants is the best compared to other programs I have participated. They make each participant feel so special and important in the group. This cannot be done without the “real” care and thoughtfulness! Beside this impression, I also like the warm socialsphere of the group as a whole. This makes me long for coming to join the yet to come Summer School and try to produce the “high level” presentation and paper each time as required by the program.

Saykham Thammanosouth
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Vientiane/ Lao PDR

Benefits from the Summer School to me are:

- To learn and agree on the approach on urban coherence and social cohesion by Prof. Kraas
- To learn and share in formation about urbanization, urban coherence, social cohesion from South East Asia countries
- To be on a network of learning and sharing information about events and activities of Summer School
- Urbanization, urban development, urban management in Viet Nam (mainly in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities) are benefit experience that we can learn
- A short course training in Germany is needed to get to the status of alumni and can join the summer school as need
- Impression on Christine’s work concerning organizing the ForUm and good treatment to participants

About ForUm Summer School in Hanoi, 10 – 20 December, 2008

Faculty of Urban and Environment

National Economics University

Hanoi/ Viet Nam

It is the first time we – the NEU lecturers joined in the ForUm. However, we are deeply impressive with the way you run the forum.

The Summer School provided opportunities for gaining international perspectives, establishing relationships with the experts from Germany and South East Asian countries and sharing their experiences and expertise and discussing challenges and conflicts in the field of urban development. In addition, it has been an opportunity to raise the profile of our work on an international stage. We have received support from Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas and Ms. Christine Knie who are regarded as an invaluable source of information and guidance, this support has benefited our lecturers and researchers.

Future Summer School needs to widen its focus to encourage participation from other countries in Asia. Suggestion activities include:

- Development of training programs allowing lessons to be learned from the Summer School.
- Providing opportunities for networking and the sharing of experiences is a high priority for the participants, who see real value in face-to-face exchange at the international level. Alongside general networking events, the forum Summer School should incorporate more tailored networking opportunities for specific groups.
- Working closely with Governments to bring participants' expertise and experience to policy development in urban sector in their countries.

All in all, we really love the day to be with you all in Hanoi. Hopefully, it is a good chance for you to understand more about Vietnam, people and culture. We hope to see you again soon in Hanoi or anywhere.

Sincerely thanks again!

Enhancing Urban Social Coherence: A Citizens' Crusade to Cooperative-ize a City's Water Utility Services

Anselmo B. Mercado

This paper deals with the idea, and the citizens move, to convert the Cagayan de Oro City Water District (CDO COWD), a Government-Owned-Controlled-Corporation (GOCCorp) into a genuine Consumer-Owned-Controlled-Cooperative (COCCoOp). The paper has the following main parts: 1) Introduction, 2) A Brief Profile of the City, 3) The “Whys”, “Whats” and “Hows” of the citizens’ crusade to cooperative-ize the CDO COWD and 4) Conclusion.

A Brief Profile of the City

Cagayan de Oro is described from several brief glimpses: historical, physical (i.e., its geography, topography and land use), demographic (i.e. population, growth and distribution), some social and economic characteristics (i.e., health, education, poverty-alleviation programs), some infrastructure, some political and administrative aspects.

The City is one of the fastest growing cities in the Philippines. It is the gateway to Northern Mindanao and the largest city in the region, and the second highest ranking urban settlement in the great island of Mindanao. In 2007, the estimated total population of the City was recorded at 558,272 (total number of households was 116,574), with a growth rate of 3.12% (1990-2000).

The City has several characteristics making it attractive for people to invest in and live in. The infrastructures and utilities are good. Nationally reputable educational institutions have made the City an educational center in the region. Major financial institutions cater well to the City's fast growing economy. The City is linked conveniently well with the world through its well developed communication and transportation systems and facilities. In addition, Cagayan de Oro has an outstanding peace-and-order condition, a typhoon-free climate, has proximity to other agricultural and industrial areas in the region, and has good residential settlements.

Cooperative-izing COWD: The “Whys”, “Whats” and “Hows”

This section first of all, enumerates several reasons and purposes why the citizens of the City have taken the move to cooperative-ize the CDO COWD. Secondly, it delves into the concept of Cooperative-ism, its advantages and benefits to the consumers of water and their communities, and the challenges in organizing the Cooperative. Thirdly, it describes the historical evolution, the unfolding and development of the citizens’ actions – from its beginnings to where the movement is at present.

The idea to convert from a GOCCorp to a COCCoOp came initially from two sources, namely: 1) The Water District Management itself when it went public to present its problems that threatened its operations, and 2) the citizens’ concern that water, an essential life-commodity, should be provided efficiently, cost-effectively and with utmost security. Sensing that indeed CDO COWD was threatened, the citizens promptly began to present the idea and later its crusade to COOPERATIVE-ize COWD as an alternative.

What is a Cooperative, its advantages and purposes? A COWD COOPERATIVE is: 1) owned and democratically controlled by the consumer-members of water; 2) a democratic operation and government of a democratic business organization that is by nature “non-profit” with tax exemption privileges (its net earnings given back to the owners as economic benefits); and 3) a model to redistribute wealth and resources (e.g., essential commodities such as water) for the common good. In sum, the COOPERATIVE’s main purpose is to empower the consumer-owners economically and socially.

Organizing the COWD COOPERATIVE has not been easy and will continue to be a challenging crusade. Favorable gains have been achieved during the first ten months since the idea began. A crucial first step was the formation of a Study Committee to make a comprehensive feasibility study of the idea. The Study Committee’s findings have shown facts and sufficient justification to present the COCCoop as an alternative system to the current GOOCorp of the CDO COWD. These findings have been presented to the media, at several fora and meetings with government and various sectors of civil society.

Led by a strong cooperative sector, the crusade has been gaining ground, obtaining increasing support from the general public (NGOs, some government entities, various home-owners’ associations, business and educational institutions, etc.). Currently, the crusade has focused on pursuing its strategy at all fronts (economic, legal, social, technical, advocacy, etc.) to effectively organize the COWD COOPERATIVE at the soonest possible point in time. It is apparent that “Social Cohesion” (Frauke Kraas, Cambodia SS 2007) is shaping-up.

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The Role of Civil Society in Urban Development

– some food for thought for the key topic of our Summer School series in 2009

Frauke Kraas, Department of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany

1. Core ideas: From „urban driving forces“ to „urban coherence“ to „civil society“ ...

Cities have always been viewed at from various perspectives – from an architectural viewpoint as agglomerations of persistent buildings reflecting the predominant styles and functions of an era, from the economic perspective of vendors and clients meeting in multi-faceted markets, from a social view as conglomerates of people from different background and history. These views are dynamic: They are different in different cultural backgrounds and they are changing with time, location and context.

For long, cities have been viewed at and still are regarded under the perspective of „form“ and „function“, and they are designed under the auspices of different „leitmotifs“. Thus, phenomena, structures and processes are often set in the focus of scientific analysis and discussions. In our Summer School series, we would like to widen the scope of perspectives by adding further views:

- (1) In the first year of our series (2007), „urban driving forces“ were set in place. Here, we focused on the various economic, socio-cultural, ecological and political causes of change in the globalising urban developments, by distinguishing various kinds of driving forces and drivers, identifying their embedding and complex connections on local, regional, national and international levels. Important was to acknowledge structural driving forces and to address different actors of change as agents – because developments do not just happen or occur, but they are made, implicitly and explicitly, intentionally or by chance.
- (2) In the second year of our series (2008), the issue of „urban coherence“, which is comprising „spatial coherence“ and „social cohesion“, was focused at: As more and more cities underly highly different processes, e.g. of segregation and fragmentation, they are prone to the development of mosaic-like structures – spatially and socially. Innerurban disparities as well as secluded spaces and places emerge, which are questioning the role of cities as central meeting places and places of and for joint action. Thus, the questions of spatial coherence and social cohesion become more important for adequate planning processes and the general competitiveness of cities.
- (3) As more and more cities in a highly dynamically developing urban world are facing a loss of governability, „automatically“ more and more actors („drivers“) contribute to developments in the cities – beyond planning procedures and governance. Here, the role of actors of the „civil society“ (in the widest

understanding) begin to gain importance in the third year of our series (2009). Yet, we do not know much about the various forms, actions and negotiation processes which take place in the multi-actor surroundings of the various groups which form and take over responsibility or at part indirectly shape the cities.

2. Civil society: Understanding a phenomenon of growing importance

There are numerous definitions of „civil society“ in the scientific context. In short, one could frame it as follows: Civil society is composed of the collectivity of voluntary civic and social organisations and institutions that are acting beyond the spheres, cognisance and responsibility of governments and the private sector. They take over important functions and competencies, namely of social and societal action, and thereby form the basis of a functioning society. Civil society is, moreover, comprising action around shared interests, purposes and values. The institutional forms can be similar to those of the state, family and market, but are not necessarily comparable – as they are often more informal and negotiable, more dynamic and flexible. Civil society can comprise organisations and institutions such as religious groups, non-governmental organisations, community and neighbourhood groups, micro-credit groups, women's organisations, self-help groups, social movements or informal business networks. Furthermore, organisations or more or less „loose“ groups are counted to civil society, such as activity groups with religious embedding, with background in media and communication, they can emerge of schools or health groups, and they are comprising non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) as well as non-profit organisations (NPOs). They can have a smaller or broader range of spatial action, they can persist for long or just for a short period of time, their task can be unidimensional or multi-faceted – and they vary in respect to their degree of informality of formality as well as to their sense and legitimacy of power and influence.

3. The role of civil society in urban development

As for most fastly growing cities worldwide, particularly in emerging and developing countries, a growth of self-organised and informal structures beyond regulated activities can be observed. These range from the expansion of informal settlements and informal economic sectors to forms of semi-legal, partly illegal activities. Increasingly, a multitude of informal networks and self-organised actor groups develop along side formal public and private economic institutions; both basic forms also overlap. Along with actors in the established administrative system and economy, there are more individual actors and protagonists in self-organised institutions. As yet it is hardly known, how the complex governance mechanisms, bargaining processes and discourses of these new heterogeneous types of social organisation forms are influencing the development dynamics in the cities and which spatial processes will be achieved or respectively developing. With respect to the administration capacities, it has been shown that conventional concepts, standards, strategies, tools, and

priorities of urban development neither answer, for instance, conditions of urban poverty nor are they suitable for accepting self-organisation and informality as a widely prevalent basic principle of urban life, economy and settlement. Decentralisation and devolution of decision-making authorities are increasingly accepted as solution strategies; however, the necessary willingness and capability for participation are still underdeveloped. The areas with the greatest need for action, here, are as follows:

- In respect of the securing of resources, crucial questions are directed at highly dynamic and relevant, partly self-organised and/or informal processes and flows, such as air, water capital, information, energy, traffic and migration flows. The paths of matter and resources from their sources to their sinks and sub-systems are important to know in order to obtain a deepened understanding of new processes, including non-linear reactions of sub-systems and “social deterrents”.
- As to the vast informal urban growth and expansion, including informal construction activities of different actors, informality of control, and the multi-layered bargaining processes between institutions and individuals as well as the future of informal and semi-formal housing production in the context of socio-spatial fragmentation is important.
- The balance between informal and formal institutions within urban economies is relevant in questions as to whether informal institutions (contact and cooperation networks, informal sanction modalities, complex social capital) minimise risks and lower transaction costs and hereby reduce the deficits of formal institutions (trade regulations, standardised procedures, etc.) in cities, thus contributing to the efficiency of the economic systems.
- The degree of how standards, regulations, methods, and instruments of the interaction of different actors in administration, private sector and civil society in general and at least partly with global claims, which affect the overall development of cities, should be acknowledged, understood and investigated more intensely.

4. Relevant topics for investigation

As for our coming Summer School series in 2009, it is worth looking into the questions of the importance and role of civil society organisations and institutions on urban development. Potential issues of interest may be questions, such as the role of the families or of neighbourhoods in respect to the securing of water and energy supply, of wastewater and waste disposal, of information sharing, of self-organised help in case of illnesses or economic bottlenecks. Moreover, the role of micro-credit loans on family income is of importance, thereby as well contributing a lot to the schooling-level of children as well as the health care of elderly. Urban agriculture of specialised ethnic groups as well as cascading vendor networks beyond controlled action can secure the resource supply of large parts of cities, private networks of transportation can stabilise the flow of goods and material between fragmented parts

of city societies. These few examples shall only indicate the direction of potential questions and tasks; the scope of topics may easily be widened beyond the examples mentioned.

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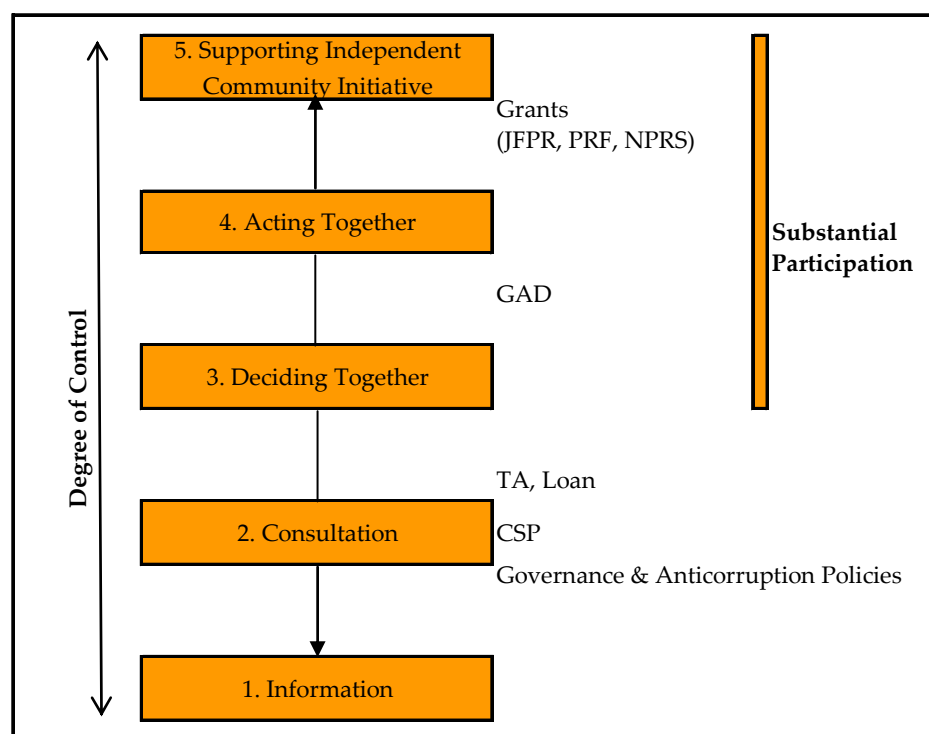
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Involvement of Civil Society Organizations in ADB Operations

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- ADB recognizes the growing role of **civil society organizations** in the Asia and Pacific region's development, and interacts with them at international, country, and grassroots levels. ADB policies acknowledge the importance of capacity building and institutional development support to CSOs to strengthen this role in its operations.
- The involvement of country CSOs, which include grassroots CSOs or community-based organizations, in ADB operations has not been analyzed or evaluated sufficiently. This gap needs to be filled because ADB and the international community now place more emphasis on the role of country systems and national organizations in leading the development agenda.

Ladder of Participation



CSP = country strategy and program, GAD = gender & development, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, NPRS = National Poverty Reduction Strategy, PRF = Poverty Reduction Fund, TA = technical assistance.

Background

Civil society organizations (CSOs) demand a greater say and role in decision making, in governance, and in actions of others that affect people directly. In 2003, the

Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a new **accountability mechanism** to ensure that ADB addresses the complaints of project-affected people and establishes a transparent process that will increase its

accountability. In 2006, the Operations Evaluation Department conducted a **Special Evaluation Study on the Involvement of Civil Society Organizations in ADB Operations** that built on the **Special Evaluation Study on the Role of Nongovernment Organizations and Community-Based Organizations in Asian Development Bank Projects** (1999).^{1,2} The study investigated loans, grants from the **Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction**, technical assistance funded by grants from the **Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund** and the **Cooperation Fund in Support of the Formulation and Implementation of National Poverty Reduction Strategies**, and other technical assistance.

Summary of Findings

ADB's capacity to engage CSOs in **country strategy and program** processes has grown. But, despite increased consultations, their concerns might not always be reflected effectively in country strategy and program formulation.

The typology of CSO involvement in ADB operations is increasingly diverse. However, CSO involvement in areas such as policy advocacy and monitoring and evaluation is comparatively rare.

The increase in ADB spending on capacity building of CSOs has centered on grassroots CSOs such as water users associations and farmers' groups. Nevertheless, where CSOs are involved in network development, their role is often narrow, focusing on facilitating information exchange and communication on short-term project implementation issues.

The strategies for involving CSOs as partners in implementing ADB's policies on **governance** and **anticorruption** are weak.

The strategy for involving CSOs in implementing **gender and development** policies has been effective, particularly in its long-term approach and early focus on capacity building to put in place appropriate legislation and regulations.

ADB has improved creation and capture of knowledge on CSO involvement in ADB operations. Much of this, however, is based on qualitative, rather than quantitative, data and information.

Recommendations

The study made suggestions on quality-at-entry, country strategies and programs, thematic and sector policies, and knowledge management.

- Strengthen quality-at-entry processes for CSO involvement in ADB operations based on a systemic analysis of previous good practices, and allocate resources for CSO involvement in the design of projects that envision this involvement.
- Enhance CSO involvement in CSP formulation and reviews whenever appropriate in the country context and the design of the program.
- Enhance CSO partnership capacity in thematic and sector policy formulation and implementation by making greater efforts to harness the skills and capabilities of CSOs in the fight against corruption.
- Strengthen ADB's knowledge management systems covering CSOs by (i) formulating criteria and categories for good practice of CSO involvement, and (ii) improving categorization of ADB resident mission information systems on CSOs as well as better knowledge retrieval in ADB headquarters.

Feedback

ADB Management's Response welcomed the study. It found it well-prepared and constructive. It generally concurred with the recommendations. Management noted that the findings are subject to significant limitations as described in para. 9 of the study and as highlighted in detailed interdepartmental comments on its draft. Nevertheless, Management believed that the recommendations directed at the **safeguard policy update** and the recommendations for **involuntary resettlement** implementation were highly relevant. Management emphasized that both sets of recommendations should be further reviewed and considered in the context of the safeguard policy update, including its consultation process.

¹ ADB. 2006. *Special Evaluation Study on the Involvement of Civil Society Organizations in ADB Operations*. Manila. Available: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/SES/REG/Civil-Society-Organizations/SST-REG-200609.pdf>

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INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF ADB'S PUBLICATIONS IN THE URBAN SECTOR (1993-2005)

Imelda Baleta

Information dissemination is a vital component and instrument in achieving ADB's vision of an expanded role in directing the complex process of urban development and management in its client region. As support to the Urban Sector Strategy of 1999, ADB has been expected to match its avowed position in terms of soft components, i.e., knowledge disseminating activities – one of which is through publications.

An elaborate set of criteria can be formulated to evaluate the ADB's performance in publications dissemination. However, a quick review of the publications would permit assessing its quantity, scope and comprehensiveness, relevance, trends and gaps. Quality (adequacy, completeness, etc.) cannot be assessed at this time, although ADB's credibility attests to the quality of its publications. The need for a database of information on holistic approaches to urban development and management, research, best practices, etc. as mentioned in the Urban Sector Strategy, are parts of a set of criteria by which to gauge the publications by ADB.

The 1999 Urban Sector Strategy document states that a lack of comprehensive information on which to base ADB's urban activities has been a general constraint (p. 17). However, this constraint has been partially filled by the preparation and publication of water utilities data books and the planned data collection on local government performance. Indeed, ADB has significant publications on water supply and sanitation. Six years after (2005), the database on local government performance measurement is still in the process of being developed (ADB has 4 publications on this dealing with the Philippines and Pakistan only).

Over the years, the quantity of publications has increased, especially after ADB adopted the Urban Sector Strategy in 1999. From 1999 to present (May 2005), the number of publications in the urban sector stands at 161 materials. Majority of these publications are on the subject of urban development and housing (56%), followed by water supply and sanitation (10%) and urban poverty (7%). The rest of the publications deal with a varied urban agenda such as housing construction, infrastructure, technical assistance, capacity building, environment and biodiversity, energy, roads and highways, social infrastructure, indigenous peoples, urban transport, microfinance, health, nutrition and population, finance, education, transport and communications, governance, small & medium-scale enterprises, and others. These touched on the research priorities listed in the 1999 Urban Sector Strategy.

Compare the above with 94 publications in the urban sector for the six-year period (1992-1998) before the adoption of the Urban Sector Strategy. Most of these focused on the urban development and housing sub-sector, as has been

the trend after 1999. The urban agenda as advocated by the publications during this period consisted of a more limited menu, likewise as mentioned above – in the areas of urban poverty reduction, water supply and sanitation, and finance (including informal finance). There were published materials on governance, environment and energy. However, these did not have a specific urban dimension. Gender and development focused more on women in rural development. ADB did publish materials on urban management efforts (in *Cities Under Siege*, 1995 and *Megacity Management in the Asian and Pacific Region*, 1996).

Publications in the Environment sector before 1999 were more on coastal and marine environmental management, disaster management/mitigation, and the general relationship between environment and development, though there were 2 publications: on *Measuring Environmental Quality in Asia* in 1997 and *Industrial Pollution Prevention* in 1994 which catered to the urban sector. In 1997 there was a publication on *Leadership Training on Urban Environmental Management in Key Cities*. Also, in 1997 was a publication on *Strengthening of Urban Waste Management Policies and Strategies*. However, there were more environmental improvement project reports after 1999.

Before 1999, there was a publication about land tenure (in *Critical Issues in Asian Development: Theories, Experiences, Policies* - 1995) but in a general context and no analysis for urban land tenure. After 1999, there was nothing or not much on urban land tenure either.

Before 1999, there were few publications on financial development at the regional, national and local levels. With rapid urbanization unmatched by infrastructure, facilities and services provision mainly from lack of financing, innovative approaches for resource mobilization, including financial mobilization increasingly needed to be studied. From 1999 onwards, ADB did more publications on innovative resource mobilization strategies for urban infrastructure and services provision but does not scratch the body of numerous possibilities.

The preceding paragraphs show that in terms of scope and comprehensiveness, ADB's publications covered more scope and hence, were more comprehensive after 1999. ADB increased its publications in the areas which the 1999 Urban Sector Strategy had identified as neglected, such as (1) urban governance – principles, decentralization or subsidiarity, community participation, target beneficiaries, and private sector partaking; (2) resource/financial mobilization; (3) urban management - institutional strengthening and capability building; urban environmental management; (4) urban poverty alleviation; and (5) urban sub-sector development - urban infrastructure and services (water supply, sanitation and solid waste management, transport, housing for the poor).

However, despite the increase in the quantity and identified new urban relevance for some fresh areas of focus of ADB's publications, the need to expand publications on holistic approaches to urban development and management will be continuing as the problems posed by uncontrolled urbanization persist. The research priorities outlined in the 1999 Urban Sector Strategy remain important as they have not been fully explored and have not led to clear understanding or mastery of the dynamic process of urbanization.

In addition, gaps in the following areas should be attended to: urban land management – land policy and policy reforms, housing policy, urban land supply and capacity monitoring; land conflicts, land pooling, land readjustment, land acquisition for urban projects, land speculation, women's access to land, bringing the poor into the formal land market, government intervention in the urban land market; informal land management – informal land markets; urban land tenure (titles versus rights); effects of urban growth (ecological, health problems, economic effects, social effects, management problems); subsidiarity in decentralization; provision of educational services; provision of telecommunications; and conflict management as part of institution or capacity building.

The online catalogue of publications is more comprehensive than the paper catalogue. For instance, there are two urban sub-sectors covered in the online catalogue, i.e., Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty, while the paper catalogue only contains an Urban Development and Housing subject in its Table of Contents.

ADB should continue to harness the benefits of online publications dissemination as well as revive and strengthen video publications (which decreased after 1999). Geovisualization should likewise occupy more prominence in publications for the possibility of visualizing urban phenomena that cannot be seen.

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ADB PUBLICATIONS IN THE URBAN SECTOR, 1993-2008

	Year/Title	Author	Themes/Subject	Category
	1993			
1	Urbanization, Population Distribution and Economic Development in Asia	Ernesto Pernia	spatial population distribution, recent trends in and patterns of urbanization, population growth and economic development	EDRC Report Series (ER)
2	Asia's Megacities Pose Planning Challenge		challenges and priorities for productive and efficient urbanization	ADB Review Article
3	Bank Project in Indonesia Improves Lives of Urban Poor	Carola Molitov	urban water and environmental sanitation	ADB Review Article
4	Water Utilities Data Book (Asian and Pacific Region)		1990/1991 data from 38 water utilities in 23 developing member countries	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
	1994			
5	Escaping the Poverty Trap: Lessons from Asia		overview of poverty in developing Asia; rural poverty; urban poverty	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
6	Urban Poverty in Asia: a Survey of Critical Issues	Edited by Ernesto Pernia	urbanization and urban poverty - patterns of urbanization, characteristics of the urban poor, their access to housing and social and physical infrastructure, labor market, and the urban physical environment; contains case studies on Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
7	Framework for the Economic and Financial Appraisal of Urban Development Sector Projects		project appraisal	Guidelines, Handbooks and Manuals
8	Urban Poverty: How Bad is it?		extent of urban poverty in 21 secondary towns surveyed in Bangladesh; economic, social and environmental aspects of urban poverty	ADB Review Article

	1995			
9	Managing Water Resources to Meet Megacity Needs		issues relating to urbanization and its effects on water resources and sanitation beyond the decade; case studies of 8 developing-country megacities (Bangkok, Beijing, Delhi, Dhaka, Jakarta, Karachi, Manila, Seoul and overview of 3 developed-country megacities (London, Singapore, Tokyo)	Conference Papers and Proceedings
10	Demographic and Socio-economic Determinants of Contraceptive Use among Urban Women in the Melanesian Countries in the South Pacific: A Case Study of Port Villa Town in Vanuatu	T.K. Jayaraman		EDRC Occasional Papers
11	Bangladesh Urban Sector Strategy Study: Shelter Sector Profile		urban development and housing	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
	1996			
12	Megacity Management in the Asian and Pacific Region: Policy Issues and Innovative Approaches (Vol 1 - Recommendations of the Working Groups, Theme Papers, and Case Studies; Vol 2 - City and Country Case Studies)	Edited by Jeffry Stubbs and Giles Clarke	vol 1 -major themes underlying effective megacity management: institutional dimensions; environmental, transportation and land management; private sector participation; and resource mobilization vol 2-experiences of 10 Asian megacities: Bangkok, Calcutta, Dhaka, Jakarta, Karachi, Manila, Seoul, Shanghai, Tokyo and Toronto	Conference Papers and Proceedings
13	Urban Infrastructure Finance	Edited by Royston A.C. Brockman and Allen Williams	best practices in the region in urban investments for housing, water supply, sanitation, sewerage treatment and disposal, solid waste management, and roads and public transport; raising finance for urban development	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
14	Towards Effective Water Policy in the Asian and Pacific Region	Edited by Wouter Lincklaen, et. al.	vol 3 - theme papers and comments in the following areas: country institutional context, basin management, urbanization, and the economic and financial context	Conference Papers and Proceedings
15	Megacities: Preparing to Meet the Challenge		issues in urbanization; important elements in the management of megacities: governance, development policy & investment coordination, management of assets & services, fiscal and regulatory functions, and monitoring functions	ADB Review Article
16	Boom City's Water Woes	Ian A. Gill	water supply issues in Ho Chi Minh City	ADB Review Article
17	BOT in the Water Supply Sector in the People's Republic of China (PRC)		presents 19 papers on experiences, issues and lessons related to innovative private-sector-participation in the water supply sector in PRC	

18	The Future of Asian Cities: Urban Management and Finance		urban management and finance	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
	1997			
19	Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries in Asia		vol 2 - selected case studies in urban improvement projects in 8 countries	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
20	Financing Local Government in the People's Republic of China	Christine P.W. Wong	city (prefectural), county and township finance	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
21	Addressing the Urban Poverty Agenda in Bangladesh: Critical Issues and the 1995 Survey Findings	Edited by Narzul Islam, et.al	urban sector's contribution to the national economy, urbanization trends, access by the poor to health, education, housing, civic services and credit	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
22	Rural-Urban Transition in Vietnam: Some Selected Issues	Sudipto Mundle and Brian Van Arkadie	urban development and housing	EDRC Occasional Paper
23	Aspects of Urban Water and Sanitation in the Context of Rapid Urbanization in Developing Asia	Ernesto M. Pernia and Stella LF. Alabastro	urban water and sanitation	EDRC Economic Staff Papers (ES)
	1998			
24	Forum on Municipal Management		governance, urban management	CBT Executive Summary Series 1998-2002
25	Working with Local Governments in the Philippines	Armin Bauer	problems and opportunities in decentralization	ADB Review Article
26	India Urban Sector Strategy		urban situation, investment needs, policy issues, capacity building requirements	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
27	Lao People's Democratic Republic Urban Sector Strategy Study		data and statistics, indicators, and descriptive information on urban areas; strategies and policies; basis for future sectoral assistance	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
	1999			
28	Asian Cities in the 21st Century: Contemporary Approaches to Municipal Management	Edited by Navel Hamid & Mildred Villareal	vol 1- Leadership and Change in City Management (leadership, vision, mission, planning and customer focus; applications of these concepts to municipal problems and change facilitation); vol 2 - Municipal Management Issues in South Asia (organizational problems in Lahore; review of municipal reforms and urban governance issues in India and Sri Lanka); vol 3 - Reforming Dhaka City Management (institutional issues, financial management & solid waste management in Dhaka; recommendations on organizational reforms dealing with issues identified)	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports

29	Development and Management of Cities: Networking and Cooperation		urban development and housing	Conference Papers and Proceedings
30	Cambodia Urban Sector Strategy Study		demographic, economic, social, institutional, legal, environmental, and financial aspects of the sector; current conditions of the urban physical infrastructure; major development issues in the sector and government policies; summary of assistance to the sector (including ADB); ADB's operational strategies in the sector	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
31	Philippine Urban Sector Profile		urban situation, development trends, problems, and potential for improvement; priority areas for policy and program development; and strategy for ADB intervention and program development in the sector; ADB's operational strategies in the sector	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
32	Asian Mayors' Forum: Colombo Session		governance, urban management	CBT Executive Summary Series 1998-2002
33	Asian Mayors' Forum: Enhancing Municipal Service Delivery Capability		governance, urban management	CBT Executive Summary Series 1998-2002
34	Urban Sector Strategy		urban development and housing	Policy Papers
35	People's Republic of China Urban Sector Review		urban development and housing	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
36	Urban Sector Profile: Mongolia		basic information in urban development and housing; urban development and housing sector strategy; key sector issues and problems, opportunities for development	
2000				
37	Asian Cities in the 21st Century: Contemporary Approaches to Municipal Management	Edited by Naved Hamid, Nivesh Mekta & Mildred Villareal	vol 4 - Partnership for Better Municipal Management	Conference Papers and Proceedings
38	Balancing Development		urban development and housing	ADB Review Article
39	Making Cities Work: Urban Policy and Infrastructure in the 21st Century, People's Republic of China		urban development trends, conditions, and issues; views and perspectives from national agencies and local governments in the PRC	Conference Papers and Proceedings
40	Managing Urban Change: Strategic Options for Municipal Governance and Finance in the People's Republic of China		problems with the PRC's system of municipal public finance; describes international experience and policy changes for improving municipal government capacity in dealing with urbanization and market reforms	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
41	Sri Lanka Urban Development Sector Study		urban development and housing	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports

42	Gender Checklist in Urban Development and Housing		gender considerations in water supply and sanitation projects in the urban development and housing sector	Guidelines, Handbooks and Manuals
	2001			
43	Participatory Poverty Assessment: Cambodia		Cambodia participatory poverty assessment in village and urban settings	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
44	Asian Cities in the 21st Century: Contemporary Approaches to Municipal Management	Edited by Naved Hamid and Mildred Villareal	vol 5 - Fighting Urban Poverty	Conference Papers and Proceedings
45	Urban Indicators for Managing Cities: Cities Data Book	Edited by Matthew S. Westfall and Victoria A. de Villa	urban development and housing	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
46	Urban Poverty Reduction Issues		poverty reduction, urban management	CBT Executive Summary Series 1998-2002
47	Nepal Urban Development Sector Study		urban socioeconomic and physical conditions, policy, institutional, financial framework and capacities of sector institutions, dynamics and constraints of urban development; key issues and sector needs	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
48	Urban Sector Profile: Indonesia		urban development trends, problems, and potential for improvement; priority areas for policy and program development; and strategy for ADB intervention and program development in the sector; ADB's operational strategies in the sector	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
49	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Profile: Kyrgyz Republic		sector situationer, institutions, policies and program priorities	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
50	Housing Finance for the Poor: Indonesia		current state of Indonesian housing and shelter sector; opportunities and constraints posed by decentralization of powers and housing responsibilities in Indonesia; structural weaknesses in the housing and associated urban development markets; potential areas for Asian Development Bank assistance	
51	Developing Best Practices for Promoting Private Sector Investment in Infrastructure: Roads		features of water supply, need and options for private sector participation, and institutional structures and incentives; recommends a framework and best practices for moving to private sector participation in water supply.	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
52	Regulatory Systems and Networking: Water Utilities and Regulatory Bodies		ain issues and policy approaches in the sector, new concept of regulatory bodies for more autonomous & efficient water utilities in Asia	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Repo
	2002			

53	Beyond Boundaries: Extending Services to the Urban Poor	Edited by Almud Weitz & Richard Franceys	approaches to public-private-community partnerships to serve the urban poor in water supply, sanitation and solid waste management	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
54	Taking Charge		urban development and housing	ADB Review Article
55	Asia 2015: Mega Trends			ADB Review Article
56	Urban Poverty: Combating Poverty in the Cities		urban poverty	ADB Review Article
57	Urban Development: Planning with the Poor		urban development and housing, poverty reduction/alleviation	ADB Review Article
58	Urban Governance for Poverty Reduction and Social Development : Tools, Techniques and Good Practices		governance, poverty reduction, urban management	CBT Executive Summary Series 1998-2002
59	Indonesia: Housing Finance for the Urban Poor	Michael R. Lindfield	urban development and housing; opportunities and constraints posed by decentralization of powers and housing responsibilities; weaknesses in the housing and urban development markets	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
60	Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers in Asia: Current Practice and Challenges for the Future	Edited by Paul Smoke, Yun- Hwan Kim	pertinent theories, international experiences, evolution of fiscal equalization arrangements between central governments & provincial or state governments; rationale, problems and issues in India, Pakistan, Philippines, Cambodia & Indonesia	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
2003				
61	Asian Water Supplies: Reaching the Urban Poor	Arthur C. McIntosh	myths, misconceptions, realities, problems and solutions for water supply provision	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
62	Case Study on the Financial Sector Program and Education Sector Project in Samoa and Urban Infrastructure Project and Comprehensive Reform Program in Vanuatu		urban development and housing, education, finance, infrastructure	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
63	Voice of the Urban Poor - Report on Participatory Urban Poverty Analysis in Beijing		urban poverty	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
64	Hiking Tariffs to Help the Poor		water supply (urban), poverty reduction	ADB Review Article
65	Building on Success		water supply (urban and rural)	ADB Review Article
66	Water and Asian Cities: Connecting the Poor		water (urban)	ADB Review Article

67	Decentralisation in Indonesia: Redesigning the State	Mark Turner and Owen Podger with Maria Sumardjono and Wayan K. Tirthayasa	lessons emerging from Indonesia's decentralisation program and suggestions for good governance through regional autonomy	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
68	Local Government Finance, Private Resources, and Local Credit Markets in Asia	Roberto de Vera and Yun-Hwan Kim	problems in local government finance for urban and rural economies; development of municipal credit markets to mobilize private savings for long-term infrastructure projects	ERD Working Paper No. 46
69	Local Government Finance and Bond Markets	Yun Hwan Kim	domestic bond markets as viable alternative source of financing for development projects; urbanization and urban infrastructure; comparative assessment of bond financing and bank financing by local governments	Special Studies
70	Urban Sector Profile: Uzbekistan		review of subsectors; investment program	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
71	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Profile: Republic of Kazakhstan		situationer, institutions, policies and program priorities	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
2004				
72	City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty	Allen Williams	strategic development approaches that meet perceived needs through public participation & stakeholder involvement; guidelines in formulating City Development Strategy (CDS) & Cities Without Slums (CWS)	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
73	Urban Malnutrition		poverty reduction/alleviation	ADB Review Article
74	Small Piped Water Networks: Helping Local Entrepreneurs to Invest		water supply (urban and rural)	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
75	A Cleaner City			ADB Review Article
76	Houses of Their Own		housing construction	ADB Review Article
77	Water for All Series	Edited by Charles T. Andrews and Cesar E. Yniguez	Series 10 - Water in Asian Cities: Utilities' Performance and Civil Society Views Series 13 - Small Piped Water Networks - Helping Local Entrepreneurs to Invest (City)	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
78	Upgrading Urban Communities- A Resource for Practitioners		urban management	CD-ROM Reviews
79	Labor Market Distortions, Rural-Urban Inequality, and the Opening of People's Republic of China's Economy	Thomas Hertel and Fan Zhai	impact of some key factor market reforms on rural-urban inequality and income distribution	ERD Working Paper Series No. 59
80	The Garbage Book (Solid Waste Management in Metro Manila)	Matthew S. Westfall and Nicholas Allen	solid waste management	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports
2005				

81	Decentralisation and Strategic Planning at the Local Government Level and A Tale of Two Cities		capacity building, governance	Conference and Seminar Materials 2003-onwards	
82	Environmental Strategies for Cities		environment, urban management	CD-ROM Reviews	
83	Tools to Support Participatory Urban Decision-Making		urban management	CD-ROM Reviews	
2006					
84	China's Water Challenge (examples from Shanghai, Gansu Province, and Yellow River basin)	Edited by Brian Roberts and Trevor Kanaley	water services (urban and rural), river basin management	Documentary film	
85	Urbanization and Sustainability in Asia: Good Practice Approaches in Urban Region Development		case studies of sustainable development "best practice" from 12 Asian countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam; useful reference for city managers, political leaders, and professionals responsible for planning and managing the development of cities	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports	
2007					
86	Asian Water Development Outlook 2007		complexities and dimensions of current and future water problems, water policy	Books, Periodicals, Studies & Reports	
2008					
87	Managing Asian Cities		urban management, economic growth of cities, urban environment, financing, coordination organizations, capacity development, enabling frameworks for urban development	Books, Periodicals, Studies, and Reports	
88	Urban Development Series: Urban Development Experience and Visions (India and the PRC)	K. Choe, A. Laquian, and H. Kim	urban development, private sector participation, urban infrastructure	Reports	
89	Urban Development Series: Revitalization of Historic Inner-City Areas in Asia-The Potential for Urban Renewal in Ha Noi, Jakarta, and Manila		urban revitalization, urban renewal, public-private partnerships; urban heritage	Books, Periodicals, Studies, and Reports	
	Upcoming (2009) Partnerships for a Cleaner City				

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